

IF We confidently look for Foreign News by the Hibernia this afternoon or to-morrow morning. It will be seventeen days later than our last.

**The Case of Amelia Norman.**

"Vindex" writes us a very forcible letter in condemnation of the acquittal of Amelia Norman, contending that the Jury disregarded the law and their oath in rendering the verdict. We cannot make room for his article, for any intelligent reader will anticipate its line of argument and admit its force. He says,

"I ask, then, again, for I wish to be informed, On what principle the Jury who tried this cause rendered a verdict of acquittal?"

We answer—On the principle that the deliberate, plotting, impudent seducer is a wolf, who may be shot down any how any where by any good shepherd whose fold he has violated—by any sufferer from his fiendish depredations.—Such we understand to be the philosophy of the rendering in the cases of Singleton Mercer and Amelia Norman. We are not affirming the sufficiency of this reasoning but stating its existence. We see as clearly as "Vindex" the danger of permitting such considerations to influence Judicial decisions, and insist as strongly as he on a reform. He well says,

"It becomes every good citizen to stand firmly against the current, and save if possible the institutions of the country from being swept away."

True enough; and the first step to be taken is to make the *Laws just and equal*. Let the Law provide a just and salutary punishment for the seducer, and we will join in condemning such verdicts. But so long as adulterers and libertines bear sway in our halls of legislation, and so ad-just the laws as to punish unmercifully the poor wretch driven by hunger to theft or burglary, yet provide no penalty for the infinitely blacker guilt of the seducer, so long will the Human Heart revolt against the horrible iniquity which the Law is invoked to cover and protect, and will impel verdicts which condemn the author of a ruin and the laws which shield him rather than the miserable victim of both. No reform can be effective which does not touch the evil at its source.

**Cassius M. Clay on Slavery.**

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 10th has a full report of a noble Speech delivered by CASSIUS M. CLAY in reply to RICHARD M. JOHNSON and others at a meeting held at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott Co., Ky., Dec. 30th, to favor the Annexation of Texas to the Union. Col. Johnson having been called to preside, and resolutions affirming the policy of uniting Texas to the Union having been proposed and advocated by the Chairman and others, Mr. C. M. CLAY offered a substitute of opposite tenor, which he advocated in a glorious Speech. We do not care to publish so much of it as relates to the main question, for the Annexation of Texas, with Slavery existing therein, to this Union is as impossible as the falling of the sky. There was a time when this was possible, but now there appears to be no considerable party or section in favor of it, and we have no room to waste in opposition to a frustrated, by-gone mischief.

But there is a portion of Mr. Clay's remarks, taken in consideration with his position and the general aspects of the Slavery question, which deserves attention. Among the leading axioms of those (including the 'Liberty' candidate for President), who advocate the Abolition of Slavery at so much per month, are these—1. That every Slaveholder is to be regarded as an enemy of Human Rights, and proscribed, so far as possible, from all public station; 2. That nobody who belongs to either of the great Political parties can be favorable to Emancipation, but every Whig, of necessity, 'Pro-Slavery,' and an enemy to Liberty for all; 3. That no man can be heard in opposition to Slavery in the Slave States, either orally or through the journals. Now, in refutation of these assumptions, we cite the case of CASSIUS M. CLAY, at this moment an ardent Whig and extensive Slaveholder, who has repeatedly spoken both in the Kentucky Legislature and before the People in earnest, powerful opposition to Slavery, and whose Speech is published in full in the leading journal of Kentucky, embodying such sentiments as the following:

"To say that I am an Abolitionist, in the sense in which the enemies of all moral progress would have you believe, that I would sanction insurrection and massacre; my wife, children, mother, brothers and sisters, and relations and friends, are all hostages for my sincerity, when, restraining myself to the use of courteous terms, I repel the unjust and dishonoring imputation. That I am an Abolitionist in the sense that I would take away, without just compensation, the rights of property in slaves, which the laws secure to me and to some thirty or forty thousand citizens of Kentucky, my letter to the Tribune, which is before the world, disproves."

"Still, sir, I am an Abolitionist. Such an Abolitionist as I have been from my boyhood—such an Abolitionist as I was in 1836, when I declared in my place in the House of Representatives, to which I was just then eligible, that if the Constitution did not give us power to protect ourselves against the infernal slave-trade, that I renounced it, and would appeal to a Convention for a new one. Such an Abolitionist as I was in 1840, when I declared in the same House of Representatives, that I wished to place the State of Kentucky in such a position by sustaining the law of 1833, that she could move at any time she thought it conducive to her highest interest, to free herself from slavery. Such an Abolitionist, as were the band of immortal men who formed the federal Constitution, who would have the word 'slave' in that sacred instrument, am I. Such an Abolitionist as was Washington, who, so far from lending countenance to the propagation of slavery, as you are now doing, declared that on all proper occasions his influence and his voice should be cast for the extinguishment of slavery among men, am I also. Such an Abolitionist as was Jefferson, the great Father of Democracy, whom you all profess to follow, who foretold, what has since partially come to pass, that slavery, if not destroyed, would jeopardize and finally extinguish the liberties of the whites themselves; who foresaw, with an unerring glance, that the slavery of the black race, if not remedied by the whites, would at last remedy itself; such an Abolitionist am I also. And being such, I take issue with the opinion which has been here to-day, as it has been often elsewhere, most dogmatically advanced, that the question is 'whether the whites shall rule the blacks, or the blacks shall rule the whites.' Such an issue is false in theory, false in practice, and as proven to be false by all experience. It is derogatory to human nature and blasphemy against God himself."

"All America, except Brazil and the United States, have freed their slaves; and are the white slaves in consequence? At the Revolution, on the day of the Declaration of Independence, all the States held slaves, not excepting Massachusetts. Now there are thirteen non-slaveholding States: are those ten millions of Northerners slaves? Great Britain, in conjunction with all Europe, except the miserable anachronisms of Spain and Portugal, have long since emancipated many slaves, and now, in the year 1843, to her honor be it spoken, having liberated 30,000,000 of her East India serfs, in all her wide domains, which touch on every sea, and embrace every clime under the whole Heavens, there is not, nor indeed can be, a single slave—and is she enslaved? No, she has sense enough to know, and heart enough to feel, that it is justice, honor and glory which secure the liberties of a people and make them invincible and immortal."

"Do gentlemen take the absurd position that one hundred and eighty thousand freed men could enslave Kentucky? West India emancipation proves that the great majority of freed men could be employed economically in the same offices at small wages, which they now fill, with perhaps more ease and safety than now exist. But should they prove turbulent, for which there would be no cause, and which no man in his senses believes would happen, and were I disposed to indulge in that vaunting spirit, which to-day has so powerfully infected us; with five thousand such troops as these, I have the honor to command, to whom gentlemen have been pleased to allude in a manner so complimentary at my expense, I would undertake to drive from the State the assembled one hundred and eighty thousand in arms. They further tell us, with most reverential gravity, that 'God has designed some men for slaves, and man need not attempt to reverse the decree; it is better that the blacks should be slaves, than the whites.' This proposition, which I denounce as utterly false, passes away before the glance of reason, as the dew before a summer's sun."

"I shall admit, merely for the sake of argument, that some men always have, and possibly will perform menial offices for the more fortunate. Let the law of nature or of God have its undisturbed action—let the performance of those offices be voluntary on the part of servants, and that beautiful harmony by which the highest intellect is united, by successive inferior links to the lowest mind, will never be disturbed. The sensitive and highly organized and intellectual, will gradually rise from service to command; the stolid, the profligate, the insensible and coarsely organized will sink into their places: the law of God and enlightened freedom will still be preserved, and the greatest good to the greatest number be secured forever. But when by municipal law, and not by the law of nature, which is the law of nature, mind or body, whole classes are doomed to servitude, when the intellectual, the sensitive, the foolish, the rude, the good, the bad, the refined, the degraded, are all depressed to one level, never more to rise forever, then comes evil—nothing but evil—like as from dammed up waters or pent up streams, floods and explosions come slowly, but come at last—so nature mocks with temporary desolation at the obstacles man would oppose to her progress, and at length, moves on once more in all the untrammelled vigor and unflinching loveliness, which, from eternity, was decreed."

"That the black is inferior to the white, I readily allow; but that vice may depress the one, and virtue by successive generations elevate the other, till the two races meet on one common level, I am also firmly convinced. Modern science, in the breeding and culture of other animals than man, has most fully proved this fact, which the ablest observers of man himself all allow, that mental and moral and physical development transmit their several properties to the descendants—corroborating by experience the Divine decree, that the virtues and the vices of the father shall be visited on the children to the third and fourth generation. In the capitals of Europe, blacks have attained to the highest places of social and literary eminence. That they are capable of a high degree of civilization, Hayti daily illustrates. There we have lately seen a revolution, conducted in a manner that would do honor to the first people on earth, one of the avowed grounds of which was that President Boyer neglected to secure general education to the people, a consideration that should make some vaunted States blush in comparison. After the expulsion of the tyrant, they set about forming a more republican constitution, admitting the whites who had participated in their dangers and success, to all the rights of citizenship."

"If history be true, we owe to the Egyptians, said to be of the modern Moorish race, the arts and sciences and our early seeds of civilization.—How many centuries did it take to bring them to perfection! When we reflect how little time the negro race has been under the influences of other civilized nations, and the rapid progress they have made in an upward direction, we have no reason to treat them with that absurd contempt, which in both the eye of reason and religion stands equally condemned. Why then, I am tauntingly asked, by both pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, do I hold slaves? Uninfluenced by the opinions of the world, I intend, in my own good time, to act, or not to act, as to me seems best in view of all the premises. Yet, I thus far pledge myself, that whenever Kentucky will join me in freeing ourselves from this curse, which weighs us down even unto death, the slaves I own, she shall dispose of as to her seems best. I shall ask nothing in return; but the enhanced value of my land which must ensue gradually from the day that we became indeed a free and independent State. I will go yet further—give me free labor, and I will not only give up my slaves, but I will agree to be taxed to buy the remainder from those who are unwilling or unable consistently, with a regard to pecuniary interest, to present them to the State, and then I shall deem myself and my posterity richer in dollars and cents, even than we were before."

Reader opposed to Slavery! do you think it worth while to join a party which declares all such men as Cassius M. Clay unfit for public station and the deadly enemies of the slave? Will it advance, think you, the cause of Emancipation to brand such as enemies of Human Liberty? Yet both the Political Abolition party and the non-political Anti-Slavery organization denounce such men as unworthy of support, (for it was the latter, not the former, as we once mistakenly asserted, who in a late State Convention at Utica denounced JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as recreant and unworthy.) Is it not better to go on in our own independent way, crippling ourselves by no pledges to vote for Birney or not to vote at all, so as to be ready at all times to do good through any channel which may present itself, and as our own unfettered judgment shall direct? Consider this whole subject calmly, and act as enlightened reason shall dictate!

The Livingston Whig, Mount Morris, N. Y., says that Gen. WILLIAM A. MILLS, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place, who has for years been the most influential Loco-Foco, declares that he has voted his ticket for the last time.

POLLY BODINE was partially examined on Saturday, at Richmond, and several witnesses called. Not a particle of new truth was elicited.

**Henry Clay; I did and I did not.**

"I VOTED FOR THE TARIFFS OF 1816, 1824, and 1832."

See Mr. Clay's letter to Gen. Bledsoe, under date of July 23, 1843.

"You are right so far as the record is concerned, that I DID NOT VOTE for the Tariffs of 1816 or 1824."

See Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Merriweather, of Georgia, under date of October 24, 1843.

We find the above in thirty or forty Loco-Foco papers. It seems inconceivable that Human Nature should be guilty of the baseness here perpetrated, for the sake of a very paltry partisan advantage. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House in 1816 and 1824, and of course did not vote on the final passage of the Tariff bills of those years, but he was their ardent, effective supporter, as every body knows; and in the very letter to Mr. Merriweather, last above quoted, says, when reminded that his name does not appear on the list of Yeas for those Tariffs,

"You are right so far as the Record is concerned, that I did not vote for the Tariffs of 1816 and '24, but I supported their principles, and have always admitted that I was in favor of them."

Now would the villain who could cut off this last sentence from what precedes it, and publish the rest so as to make an apparent contradiction with what Mr. Clay had before written to Gen. Bledsoe—when there is in truth a perfect consistency between them—hesitate to forge Mr. Clay's name to an entirely fabricated letter, if it would serve his purpose? There is not a particle of moral difference between what is done above and an entire forgery, though the latter is the less cowardly. Yet men who pretend to deplore the licentiousness of the Press will countenance and acquiesce in such frauds when their party is served by them.

POSTMASTER AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.—The 'Democracy' of Ann Arbor held a rousing meeting on the 9th and the citizens generally held another on the 10th, to remonstrate against the base intrigue by which the late Whig Postmaster, Mark Howard, was removed, and a most obnoxious Loco-Foco, George Danforth, appointed in his stead. The 'Democracy' had previously held a meeting and resolved that if any change were made, Mr. R. P. Sinclair should be appointed; but a few wireworkers at Ann Arbor and Detroit took the matter entirely into their own hands, and procured the appointment for a Van Burenite who has been specially abusive of President Tyler, and is obnoxious to almost every body in town. They resolved at both meetings to have the mischief undone, but we apprehend those who had power to do it will have power to prevent undoing it. Mr. Howard has been an excellent Postmaster, and will doubtless be so again after March, '45.

INDIANA.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 15th, after a session of six weeks, in which very little was done. Nothing was done to provide for the interest accruing on the State Debt. An attempt to pass a Valuation Law, in addition to the present law giving a stay on Executions, was voted down in the House—54 to 31. A bill came up to incorporate the "Noland's Canal," enabling a private company to construct a useful public work; but the Loco-Focos thrust into it, by a naked party vote, (Ayes 44, Noes 34) a provision that the private property of each stockholder should be liable for any debts it may contract—so the bill was killed—a most stupid exhibition of absurd malignity. The seat of Mr. Henry, the Whig Senator from Switzerland Co., was declared vacant by a strict party vote—Yeas 23, Noes 22. We presume a successor will not be chosen till next August.

NEW POST OFFICE BILLS.—Hon. Mr. MERRICK, Chairman in the Senate of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Routes, has a bill on Post Office reform, which he designs to present in a few days to the Senate. The Herald gives the outline of it. Postage on all letters under 100 miles is to be 5 cents; on all over, 10 cents.—Newspapers are to be free in the county where they are published. Out of the county and of a large size, say 1325 square inches, under 100 miles, 3 cents; over that distance, 1 cent. All pamphlets, and printed matter of every description, 24 cents per ounce. The franking privilege is to be abolished among the Members of Congress, and allowed only to the President and Heads of Department. All letters to Members of Congress are to be free, and a reasonable number of free stamps allowed them.

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

MY DEAR SIR—I see a letter in the Tribune, to-day, addressed to me, by James McCune Smith. I wish, then, to say to Mr. Smith, with the utmost kindness, that I have no time, and see no occasion, for a newspaper discussion between us. The press is open to him, and I shall be glad to see what he has to offer to the public on the subject of emancipation. If he is to have any reference, however, to my opinions, I would advise him to wait till I publish my Lecture, which I shall do ere long.

I am, very respectfully, yours, ORVILLE DEWEY.

[It is proper that we should here state that Dr. J. McCune Smith is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, and, though partly of African blood, a gentleman of eminent intellectual attainments and moral worth. It has been absurdly suspected that he did not write the letter signed by him which appeared in our last; but he is widely known here as incapable of employing any one to write for him and abundantly capable of writing for himself. Ed. Trib.]

Rev. Geo. B. CHEEVER lectures this evening in the Tabernacle on 'The Mixture of Ecclesiastical with Political Power in the Governments of the Middle Ages,' which, it will be recollected, was the theme of a late Lecture by Bishop Hughes from the same desk. The subject is an instructive one, if treated in that large, philosophic spirit which regards a lofty point from every important point of view, and is eager to profit by all the lessons it inculcates. It is one from which a liberal, progressive mind will draw forcible admonitions to charity and love, while a bigot will glean incitements to hatred and ill will. What we need now to teach and learn is to separate the use from the abuse of Power, of whatever description; to determine not who did wrong in times past, but wherein is the security against its repetition in the future. We need not be told that this or that party has persecuted, that the Catholics burnt John Huss, or the Calvinists Servetus; for all this we have heard often enough. What we need is the development of principles, the enforcement of truths which will limit such lamentable errors to the Past, which they now blacken and deform. Mr. Cheever has the ability to do mankind service, and we doubt not his lecture this evening will be one of decided interest.

The fire about 9 o'clock last night was at the toy store, No. 502 Grand-street. The damage was very slight, and confined to the basement, where it originated.

**The New-York Office-Seekers in Albany**

—Judge of the Third District, &c., &c.

Correspondence of THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, January 18, 1844.

There is a very active strife among the Lobby Representatives here, for the sundry fat offices within the gift of the "Old White Horse." A brief notice of the applicants, in advance of the partition may not be out of place.

There is no mistake but that CHARLES P. DALEY is to wear the ermine which now graces the shoulders of Judge INGLIS. He will probably receive the appointment this week—certainly, I think, before the close of the next. He is a worthy recipient, and, as a Loco must have it, it is thus well disposed. Then comes the fat berth of Master in Chancery, for which Mr. WILLIAM McMURRAY has been dancing attendance for some time. You know that it was said that it was Mr. McM. who disposed of your Floor Inspector last winter. How this was, I cannot certainly affirm. This I know, The gallant Mr. McMURRAY was distressingly conspicuous in his attentions to the beautiful Miss BOTCK, and by a wonderful coincidence, Mr. McM.'s candidate, though scarcely named among the Legion of applicants, received the appointment! Equally successful has the young hero of the Assembly been in his present application. The office of Master in Chancery has been promised, and will be given.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH has signified his willingness to illuminate the bench, from which formerly scintillated the brilliant rays of Senator SCOTT's great mind. He wants to be Judge of the Marine Court, and as no one else cares a sixpence about it, he will doubtless be gratified.

Next comes the fat office of Surrogate, and for this the pulling and hauling is a caution to the celebrated pamphlet of Gen. ARCARLIUS. The list of candidates on hand is formidable. First, there is CAMPBELL, the former incumbent. Then JOHN R. and CHAS. L. LIVINGSTON are each willing to serve the State in that self-denying capacity. Then comes Mr. M'VEAN, and close upon his heels, JOSEPH C. HART, the peculiar friend and boon companion of SLAMM, and brother of your late rather celebrated Sheriff. SLAMM has been here for a week, pressing the claims of HART, with dogged perseverance. He is indefatigable, leaving no stone unturned for his dear friend, and the "Schoharie Farmer" scarce finds time to masticate his sourkrout. I am unable to predict who will be the successful applicant for this season. Gov. BOTCK has a candidate of his own, and that is no less a personage than the favored JOHN W. EDMONDS. Why, then, you may ask, does he not nominate him at once? Why, unfortunately, the pecuniary relations of the favorite are such, that Gov. BOTCK dare not take the responsibility of conferring so important a trust upon him. He has been finessing with all the art at his command, to induce the New-York Assembly Delegation to back up EDMONDS, but not a soul of them will do it. Hence the matter remains in statu quo at present. Whether in the "tickle me, and I'll tickle you" tactics, now in vogue, the Delegation may be induced to accede to the Governor's wishes, remains for the future to develop. If not, you need not be surprised if SLAMM's pertinacity and threats should carry the day. But I cannot bring myself even to contemplate such a picture!

Then comes the strife for the vacant Postwardenship. The applicants are the celebrated Capt. GLOVER, WANDELL, and a Mr. HALL. Capt. GLOVER was carrying everything before him, until, unfortunately for him, he was too conspicuous at the Grand Collation Party at Congress Hall on Tuesday last. My radical friend —, says that he danced himself entirely out of the question! As between the other two, it is probably the toss of a copper, or a little soft sawdowing in the Private Secretary, may decide the question. Capt. GLOVER will be careful not to dance so hard next time.

HENRY C. RIELL who was appointed Weigher General of Merchandise last winter, to console him for the loss of a fatter office, has made his appearance in the Third House. As an evidence of his popularity, it will be sufficient to notice the fact, that simultaneous with his appearance, there also arrived a petition from more than one thousand of the chief business men of your city, to throw open the business of weighing to all men of good character—in other words, to abolish the office! Mr. R. will be compelled to work very hard indeed to prevent the passage of such a law.

There is great feeling in our city in relation to the appointment of Surrogate of this County. I recently gave you a list of candidates. The Governor yesterday nominated ANTHONY BLANCHARD, the former incumbent, whereas the "Barn-burners" are raving mad, and justly, too. The friends of LITCHFIELD were not leading the Governor with compliments to-day. For one, I should like to see the nomination rejected, but of this, there is little or no probability.

You are probably aware that there is soon to be a vacancy in the office of Judge of this (the third) Circuit, Judge CUSHMAN having arrived at the constitutional limit—60 years of age. The applicants are AMASA J. PARKER of Delaware, and REUBEN W. PECKHAM of this city. In addition to these, a large number of the bar have presented the name of JOHN VAN BUREN of the Blood Royal. I have understood that he is not willing to take the office—probably looking to a Cabinet situation when his Royal Father shall be restored to the throne of the Bourbons! Should he press his claims, I do not see how they can consistently be got round, although the Prince ranks as a Barnburner. The sage of Lindenwald is in the city, ostensibly for the purpose of attending the State Agricultural Society. Perhaps that was the true and only reason! As between the first two candidates, PARKER claims it in honor and payment of the unflinching services of Old Delaware in the Regency ranks. On the other hand, PECKHAM is an "Old Hunker" of the rankest sort, and is favored by the old Regency.—It is a draw game.

The Thomsons triumphed gloriously over the Regulars in the Senate to-day. Alas! for my poor friend Dr. Ely, who has stood manfully in the breach, the last two years. With him, has departed the glory of Æsculapius proper.—The petitions on the subject were referred to a Select Committee instead of that tomb of the Capulets, the Medical Committee. Senator SCOTT distinguished himself, as usual, with one of his able and luminous speeches. The Senate goes to the death for Phrenology, Animal Magnetism, Neurology, and Steam Doctors.

The Assembly have debated for two days a bill to drain an impassable swamp, up in Granby, Oswego county. I should not have alluded to this, except to inform you that this swamp was one of the paper city speculations of 1836. Now, I suppose, they want to drain the water off, to find the Banks, Colleges, Cathedrals, Court-Houses, &c., &c., which made such a display upon paper in that celebrated era!

Yours, &c. WATCHTOWER.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The carpenter's shop, rear of 165 and 107 Gold-st. Brooklyn, caught fire at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and was destroyed, together with the upper stories of the front buildings, occupied by John Leach, Mason, and Mr. McGregor, gunsmith. Insured.

The Sylvania Auxiliary Association will meet at the Society's room, 25 Pine-st. 3d story, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock. All who feel an interest in the cause are earnestly invited to attend.

Capt. Stockton has informed us that in consequence of the ice in the river, he is compelled to change his former invitation, and will receive visitors to-day between 10 and 4 o'clock, on board his vessel, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

**Messrs. Rust and Banks.**

Mr. Stratton, the officer on whose testimony

Mr. Rust was arrested, has been prosecuted and examined on a charge of perjury. Justice Buchanan, who issued the warrant, testified that Mr. Stratton had sworn that he had seen some of the Union Bank sheets that the woman Leggett had in her possession.

Gilbert H. Morse, who gave Mr. Stratton his information, was called to the stand and testified that the woman Leggett did state to him the facts respecting Messrs. Rust and Banks as they have before appeared in our paper, both respecting the Union Bank bills and the stolen trunk—implicating them both in the robbery. The statement that he had seen some of the unsigned bills he said he added to make the story stronger. He testified also that the woman Leggett had given him a letter to Mr. Rust, which he mailed. This letter was produced, of which the following is a copy:

MR. RUST—SIR: You will perhaps be disappointed that I have not come myself instead of sending this, but you must not that I have been from home now on expense, longer than I intended when I left. I think therefore that it would be proper to return to you a hint from me that I will have my baggage ready and come forthwith and as the cars leave in the morning before light I shall steel a nu-merous number of them, and will be at your house as right as soon as you receive this.

Your obedient servant  
The letter was signed—  
Wm. H. Rust, Syracuse.

The woman herself being called, testified under the oath of Mr. Rust and of the letter, and denied positively all the statements sworn to by Mr. Moore.

On the testimony of the Justice, Moore was held to answer.

Mr. D. D. HOWARD, of Howard's Hotel in this city, was for a few hours affected by the unjust suspicion attached to Messrs. Rust and Banks of having been engaged in the Pomeroy trunk robbery. A vague and generally discredited rumor, founded on the fact that Mr. H. left by the Housatonic boat the morning after the robbery, in company with Messrs. Copp, Rust and Banks, was credited by a single city journal, and thus given to the winds, although a few hours demonstrated its utter futility, and the subsequent complete exculpation of all the parties implicated by the Western humbug, has set the matter at rest forever. He needed no refutation, for we have known Mr. Howard for years, and we were sure the imputations which, for a moment, assailed him could not be true. It is worthy of remark that the rumor affecting him had no foundation out of this city—and the accusers of Mr. Howard might at any time have had their suspicions dissipated by applying to the Mayor, who, as head of the Police, thoroughly probed the matter, and promptly declared Mr. Howard innocent beyond a shadow of doubt. While Mr. Howard was still absent from the city, the Mayor addressed to his brother the following note:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, January 10, 1844.

Mr. John P. Howard:

MY DEAR SIR:—This morning is the first time that the imputations contained in the "Courier" against your brother have been made public. Although it would be improper for me to make public the examinations taken before me upon the subject of the robbery of Pomeroy & Co., still it is due to your brother and to the public to state, (and I presume, must have done so, had I been present,) that no part of the examination casts the least reflection upon your brother, or his character for integrity. Please show this to Mrs. Howard. The moment your brother returns from Washington, we will be glad to see him, and will give him a full and complete introduction to a gentleman in Washington, let him come and see me. Respectfully yours,  
ROBERT J. MORRIS,  
Mayor of the City of New York.

We have not hitherto named Mr. Howard in connection with this matter, for we felt that a shadow of imputation on him—even a blundering impression in the public mind that he had been connected with men deemed capable of robbery—might be injurious to him in his extensive business. But now that every shadow of imputation is dissipated, we rejoice to see that the press is speaking out in defence of Mr. Howard.

The Commercial says:

"We have known Mr. Howard these twenty years, and never for an instant entertained the remotest suspicion of his being guilty."

"So also, the Courier & Enquirer, which at first unhappily gave currency to the rumor against Mr. Howard, on Saturday observed—

"So perfectly and speedily has been the refutation, so promptly and so fully was the slanderous rumor met and crushed, that we cannot believe it has affected the character of any man, or a single day, the reputation or interests of Mr. Howard. Should any portion of the public, however, to his prejudice, have any recollection of his imputation, they will do him the greatest injustice. He has been most unfortunately and accidentally assailed by public rumor, and the public owes it to him, that we should be enabled to clear all injurious consequences so far as possible. Mr. Howard stands before the public now with a reputation as unimpaired and a character as unblemished as he did before he was assailed, and we can only say, that throughout the country, as a gentleman of the highest enterprise and integrity, his name stands now, as it always has stood, as a guarantee for all who know him, in the Union, and its proprietors bear with all who know him, the highest character for all the qualities which fit him for their responsible business."

LECTURES ON ASSOCIATION.—The advocates of Fourier's System of Association have nearly completed their arrangements for a Course of Lectures in this City, to be given on each succeeding Tuesday and Friday evening, commencing on Friday of this week—probably in the Society Library. Among the Lecturers will be A. BRISBANE, W. H. CHANNING, PARKER GODWIN, C. J. HEMPEL, SOLYMAN BROWN and H. GREELY.—They desire nothing but an opportunity to be heard; but, to defray inevitable expenses of room and advertising, as well as to prevent the influx of those who run in to a public gathering to run out again, disturbing the audience, six cents admission will probably be charged. It is hoped that some of those who feel deeply interested in the alleviation of Misery, the diminution of Crime, and the Elevation of the Human Race, will see fit to hear these Lectures.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN G. DEHLER, for Iowa, in the place of Charles Weston.

MORRIS C. GOOD, for the Western District of Virginia, in the place of Isaac H. Ely.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, for Delaware, in the place of James A. Blyden.

GEORGE M. PARKS, for Maine, in the place of John Holmes.

GRANDISON D. ROYSTON, for Arkansas, in the place of A. Fowler.

ISAAC H. ELY, for Iowa, in the place of Thomas B. John.

ROBERT MEYERS, for the District of Appalachicola, in Florida, in the place of H. Hawley.

HENRY H. RECTOR, for Arkansas, in the place of Thomas W. Weston.

GEORGE M. KEIM, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Isaac H. Ely.

W. H. BASSSETT, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the place of GEORGE M. PARKS.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, for the Eastern District of Virginia, in the place of JOHN G. DEHLER.

JAMES PIERCE, for the Western District of Virginia, re-appointed.

GEORGE FLOYD, for Virginia, Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, in the place of A. F. Field.

The complete works of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Part VI. is just published by Burgess & Stringer. It is embellished by spirited engravings, representing Benedict and Beatrice and Venus and Adonis. Price 25 cents.

WISDOM IN MINIATURE; or Gems of Wisdom: Being a Collection of Sentences from Distinguished Authors, on Morals, Religion and Literature, has just been published in a very neat pocket volume by A. V. Blake, 77 Fulton-street. We somewhat doubt whether any man was ever much instructed or amended by aphorisms, but these are very good.

"The Religion of Experience and that of Imitation" is the theme of 'An Address before the Society of Inquiry on Missions in Amherst College, August, 1843, by GEO. B. CHEEVER.'—It is a belligerent but exceedingly forcible production.

**By This Morning's Mail.**

FLORIDA, Jan. 5.—The large warehouse at Fort Pierce, near Lucia Florida, containing all the provisions, farming utensils, &c., of a party of settlers who sailed from Savannah, some few weeks since, in the schr. Gen. Wm. Washington, has been entirely destroyed. They are thus apparently left without the means of subsistence, or the power of getting away. Among the buildings burned was the residence of Mr. CAMPBELL. The vessel in which they sailed has been wrecked and sold.

SATURDAY, January 20, 1844.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.—[Present as yesterday.]—Edgar S. Van Winkle and Charles G. Havens, Esqrs, both of New York, were admitted Attorneys and Counselors of this Court. No. 17. John Randel, Jr., appellant, vs. Wm. L. Brown. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. J. R. Ingersoll for the appellant. Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock A. M.

**CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.**

BY THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, Mr. HUGHES of Mo., made an unsuccessful attempt to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of reporting a joint resolution requesting the President to give the requisite 12 months notice to Great Britain for the termination of the Convention for the joint occupation of Oregon.

On motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, the rules were suspended and the subject of the reference of the portion of the President's Message relative to improvements in the Western waters, was again taken up in Committee of the Whole on the Union (Mr. WINTHROP in the chair), and the debate was continued by Messrs. McCLELLAN, of O., BEARDSLEY, SAMPLE, of Ia., and PETTIT, of Ia. Mr. B. replied briefly to Mr. HOLMES (who denied the power of Congress over the Western waters from the ordinance of 1787), and expressed his surprise that the gentleman at this length of time from the adoption of the Constitution, should go behind that to an act of the Congress of the Confederation for authority for one of the most important powers of the General Government. He contended that the Constitution gave Congress all the power over the subject it possessed, and agreed with Mr. VINTON that that clause giving it power to regulate commerce did convey this power of improvement of all national, as distinguished from local, works. He was willing to vote according to the means of Government appropriations for the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Hudson, the Connecticut, the Delaware, the lake and the Atlantic coasts according to their respective claims, &c., &c.

The hour of two having arrived, the Committee proceeded to vote. Mr. THOMASSON's amendment to refer the subject of the Western rivers to a select committee of nine, failed; Ayes 59, Noes 94. The original resolution making the usual reference of the subject to the Committee on Commerce, after the rejection of other amendments, was adopted.

The several resolutions for the appropriate references of the remaining portions of the Message having been adopted, the Committee rose and reported; when the previous question was moved by Mr. RED